

*Perversions of Instinct in a Case of Impulsive Obsessions following Encephalitis [Perversions Instinctives chez un Impulsif Obsédé d'Origine Encéphalitique].* (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Laignel-Lavastine and Morlaas, J.

This paper records a case in which impulses to cruelty to animals accompanied Parkinsonism. The patient was vagotonic.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*The Kataphrenias [Les Cataphrenies].* (*L'Encéph.*, June, 1926.) Austregesilo, Prof.

The author applies this name to the group of cases which resemble dementia, but which can improve and recover (in from six months to three years), and in which no anatomical lesions can be detected. It includes atypical psychoses, chronic confusion ending in recovery, manic-depression of catatonia, stuporose or confused type, post-infective amentia, pseudo-dementia præcox, recoverable cases of schizophrenia, etc. Ten illustrative cases are quoted, and the author claims that his new term simplifies the nomenclature and will prove an advantage.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Masked Disseminated Sclerosis with a Mental Début [Sclérose en Plaques Frustes a Début Mental].* (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1927.) Targowla, R.

In this case the illness began with a well-marked confusional state strongly suggestive of a toxic or infective origin, and only after some months did the physical signs of disseminated sclerosis appear. The author emphasizes the necessity of being prepared to meet similar cases, and states that in his opinion psychopathic states are more common in this disease than is supposed.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Psychopathic Emotional Disorders in the Absence of Mental Automatism [Troubles Psychopathiques Émotionnels sans Phénomènes d'Automatisme Mental].* (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1927.) Claude, H.

This paper is a short, but very lucid exposition of the case of an old woman who complained of being irrationally worried and upset over a long period by the actions of a neighbour, and yet contrary to expectation failed to develop any serious psychopathic symptom, particularly notable being the absence of all phenomena of mental automatism. The reactions of the patient remained purely emotional and superficial, where in the majority of cases delusions of external agency would certainly have developed.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Chronic Hallucinatory Involuntary Psychosis [La Psychose Hallucinatoire Chronique d'Involution].* (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1927.) Achille-Delmas, F.

Three cases of a chronic hallucinatory state in patients æt. 81, 77 and 69 years are described, and their special characters lead the

author to claim that the condition is a special involitional form of chronic hallucinatory psychosis. According to him the notable features are the age of the patients; the absence of psychopathic antecedents; the good physical condition, apart from arteriosclerosis; the absence of psycho-motor hallucinations and echo of the thought; and lastly the absence of mental enfeeblement.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Traumatic Stupor, Etherization, Recovery* [*Stupeur Traumatique, Éthérisation, Quérison*]. (*L'Encéph.*, January, 1927.) Brailowsky, V.

The case of a man, æt. 30, who, after being tried for the theft of some money, passed suddenly into a state of complete stupor. When this had lasted twenty days light ether anæsthesia was induced up to the stage of excitement, in which the stupor suddenly disappeared and the man appeared to be normal.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Confusional Mania* [*La Manie Confuse*]. (*L'Encéph.*, September-October, 1926.) Lautier, F.

The author points out the apparent contradiction in the nomenclature of this condition, and after describing three cases, emphasizes the points of distinction between true mania, confused states accompanied by manic excitement, and typical confusional states.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*A Case of Juvenile Mythomania* [*Un Cas de Mythomanie Juvenile*]. (*Fourn. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Vermeylen, G.

This paper is a full account of pathological confabulation in a youth æt. 17, followed by a discussion of the views of Dupré on the distinctions between this morbid condition and the normal childish, playful "make-believe."

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Hallucinatory Psychosis in a General Paralytic* [*Délire Hallucinatoire chez une Paralytique Générale*]. (*Fourn. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Vermeylen, G.

An account of a case of general paralysis in a woman, æt. 59, of eighteen months' duration, in which highly organized auditory hallucinations with delusional interpretations were the prominent clinical symptom. The rarity of this symptom in general paralysis is discussed. At the time of writing the progress of dementia has broken up the clinical picture, and treatment by malarial infection being about to begin, the author speculates as to whether the hallucinosis will return if an intermission of the paralytic process takes place.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*A Case of Communicated Insanity* [*Un Cas de Folie à Deux*]. (*Fourn. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Hoven, H.

After a short review of the literature on the subject, the author records the simultaneous development of a polymorphic delusional